

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1858.

Gov. Cummings in his despatch to the President gives a graphic and interesting account of the Exonus of the Mormons. He was received as the Governor of the Territory, and professions of obedience to the Constitution and Laws made by the leaders and the people. His address was listened to respectfully but afterwards the speeches of the leaders created feeling and excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of Brigham Young were successful in calming the tumult and restoring order before the adjournment of the meeting. More than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of language.

"The people including, the inbabitants of this city, are removing from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are every where filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children often without gers Mr. Herman Martine, wife and child. shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned. but cheerful. 'It is the will of the Lord,' and they rejoice to exchange the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not definitely fixed upon. 'Going south' seems sufficiently definite for most of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora.

"Young Kimball, and most of the influential men have left their commedious mansions without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce that the torch will be applied to every house, indiscriminately, tion of Mr. Peyton, as Clerk of Rappahanthroughout the country, so soon as the troops nock County." attempt to cross the mountains."

Without placing implicit confidence in the respect to the British cruisers, the Union is fore offered at this season. inclined to believe that her Majesty's Government will promptly disavow the acts of the Styx and other vessels complained of, and will give us abundant assurance hereafter that our commerce shall not, in like manner, petrated upon our peaceful commerce in our own waters, under principles of international law, sanctioned and maintained by the government of England, should be regarded by us as offences demanding something more than apologetic notes and disclaimers. If we are right in asserting immunity for our ships upon the ocean, and that they carry with them, and maintain for their government, the authority and jurisdiction of their own country, it follows that any interruption, detention, or search thereof, by the vessels-ofwar of another nation, are gross violations of our sovereign rights. And if such violations have taken place recently, as we maintan they have, through the action of British cruisers, and under the alleged sanction of instructions issued nine years ago, though now disapproved, the case is one involving, in point of fact, the irrevocable responsibility of her Majesty's Government, which cannot be adequately atoned for, short of a total disavowal by that government of the assumed right to visit our merchant ships while in the pursuit of lawful commerce."

The somewhat famous ystcht Wanderer, formerly owned by J. D. Johnson, esq., of the Battery, at New York, in custody of the ation bills will all be finally acted on and United States Marshal, and watched by the placed in the hands of the President ducutter Harriet Lane. Assistant District-Attorney Dwight and the United Sates Marshal went on board of her to make an inspection of her outfit, cargo and papers, to determipe, if possible, what cause existed, if any, for suspecting her of being bound upon a slave voyage. Captain Corrie afforded the officers every facility for examining his craft. and treated them very hospitably. He was, however, very indignant at the arrest of his vessel upon such suspicions. He professes to be bound upon a pleasure and business excursion to Southern waters, and also to the Island of Trinidad, where he has some estates requiring his attention.

The medal ordered by the survivors of the vellow fever on the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, to be presented to Dr. land mail route, with an escort of twenty-five Rose, of the British Navy, as a testimonial of men, under Lieut. Craig, accompanied the their gratitude for his courageous and hu- train. mane services in attending the sick on board the Sasquehanna, is of solid gold and weighs five ounces. It is about two inches in diameter, and the border is curiously formed into the semblance of a rope. On one side is a peaceably disposed. The Sante Fe road was beautiful representation of the Susquehanna, and on the other is engraved the following inscription :-- "Presented to Assistant Surgeon Frederick H. Rose, R. N., by the remnent of the crew of the United States steam frigate Su-quehanna, who returned to the United States in said ship in good health, as a mark of their approval of his generously volunteered professional services rendered their shipmates, who were afflicted with yellow fever, April, 1858."

Another affair occurred during the Thursday evening session in the Senate. While Mr. Wilson was speaking on the question of ap- that she feared that she had been laboring propriations for California, he, apparently under a delusion, and as she considered herretorting to a severe expression about dema- self responsible to God for what her lips gogues used by Mr. Gwin earlier in the evening, said "he would rather be a dema- unwilling to be made the medium of any gogue than a thief," or words to that effect, other spirit than her own. "Ii," said she, when Mr. Gwin instantly demanded if that expression was applied to him? Mr. Wilson replied be might consider it so if he pleased. Upon which Mr. Gwin denounced Wilson as a calumnistor and coward. It is understood that Mr. Gwin challenged Mr. Wilson Friday, and that he replied, as he did to Mr. Brooks, that be would not accept a challenge, but would defend himself if attacked.

The New York Evening Post will have it that the federal government seems to be hastening to bankruptcy. One year ago, there was a surplus of more than \$17,000,000 in once had the "satisfaction" of going several the treasury; it is now susceptible of demonstration that before another fiscal year has elapsed, we shall have a national debt of over \$60,000,000, and by the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, a debt, in all probability, exceeding \$160,000,000.

The joint worm and fly are doing damage in Stafford county. In Essex county, there are some "tall oats."

Full details of the recent aggressions on American shipping, by British cruisers in the "Toshow the very age and body of the TIMES." Gulf, had reached England, but they had not been commented upon by the British press. One journal prefaces the news with the remark that "the exertions of the British cruisers to suppress the trade in negro slavery had given rise to some angry feelings on the part of the American press;" and another announces that "the ticklish question" respecting the overhauling of American vessels by British cruisers, was before the Senate.

The House of Representatives, on Friday, disposed of the contested election case of Messrs. Harris and Whyte, of Baltimore, for the present session. The vote was first taken on the proposition to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Committee, which was negatived by a vote of yeas 87, nays 97. Another effort was made to take it up, when, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Indiana, the consideration of the subject was postponed to the second Tuesday in December-ayes 96, nays 81.

It is thought that the contest for the nomination of the Democratic Convention, for Governor, will be between Mr. Letcher and Mr. Faulkner. The Richmond Whig says that tie friends of the latter gentleman are active in different parts of the State.

A correspondent, writing from the United States practice-ship Preble, off Annapolis, Md., under date of 6th inst., states that the Preble will probably leave about the 20th inst., for the coast of France, but what port she is destined to is not known as yet.

In the ship Ellen Hood, which has arrived in Hampton Roads from Callao, came passenfrom Lima. Mr. M., we learn has purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and is on his way to settle on it.

The Clarke County Journal says :- "Mr. James M. Hite Senior, of this county has sold his estate called Guilford to his two sons Isaac Irvine and James Madison Hite Junior, for the sum of \$34,000; which is regarded as a very low price for such land.'

The Front Royal Gazette says :-- "We learn that Mr. Massie will contest the elec-

Strawberries, cherries and green peas, are reported as great drugs in the Baltimore marrecent peaceful turn of our foreign affairs, in ket, there being more for sale than ever be-

Congress.

The two Houses of Congress having taken definite action upon several of the appropriation bills, committees of conference were be molested. That, it thinks, is not sufficient, appointed upon the amendments not agreed but "holds that the aggressions recently per- to by each. During the course of the day, the committees upon the bill making provision for sundry civil expenses of the government, reported the same to their respective houses, when the report was agreed to. It was duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The pavy bill was reported to both houses and agreed to in the House of Representatives; the Senate adjourned without taking action. The army bill and the supplemental Indian bill were reported to the House, and the reports of the committees of conference

agreed to. In the Senate a considerable portion of the day was consumed in the right of the senators from Indiana to retain dustrious portion of that class. their seats. It was agreed informally that the vote should be taken to-day, at 12 o'clock,

without further debate. The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The Post Office appropriation bill was considered, and the Senate's amendments creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and abolishing the franking privilege, non-con-

The business of the session was yester-Islip, L. I., but recently sold to Col. W. C. day disposed of with a good deal of des-Corrie, of Charleston, S. C., is anchored off patch, and we presume that the appropriring this day. There is other business requiring the action of Congress, yet, if the working disposition continues will be possible to adjourn at the time already fixed-at 12 o'clock on Monday next. A great deal may be done in a day .- Union of

Later from New Mexico.

St. Louis, June 9 .-- A government train from New Mexico arrived at Leavenworth this evening. It left Santa Fe May 15th and Fort Union on the 17th, in company with the mail for Independence; Major Stein of the first dragoons; Lieut. Hastings, Captain Mc-Ferran, of the quartermaster's department, with their families, on leave of absence; also, Mrs. General Garland, Messrs. Southwick and Sawyer, surveyors of the southern over-

Large bands of Cheyones, Arrapahoes, Keowas and Camanche Indians, and large numbers of emigrants bound to California, were met on the plains. The former were in excellent order, and the whole party came through in 23 days.

It is reported that continued efforts are being made to organize a territorial government over Arizona. Rich gold deposits bave been discovered in the neighborhood of Tuscoa.

Spiritualism Renounced.

Quite a commotion was recently excited sachusette, by the announcement of Miss place, that she could not conscientiously speak to them again as a medium. She said uttered, and for the influence which her words exerted upon those who heard her, she was "the angel Gabriel should stand by my side and ask me to deliver a message to you from him, I should reply, Gabriel, speak for yourseli! Hereafter I shall address you in my own natural and conscious state." This change in her views was brought about through the influence of a Professor who had been delivering a course of lectures in the town on the "phenomena of nerves," and against modern spiritualism.

Sixty-six Miles an Hour. A mile a minute is usually considered a tremendous rate of speed on a railroad. We miles at that rate, and rather think we shall been examined by the committee, Mr. Hasin future decline any such fast trips. A kin went to the printing office and altered special train on the Canada Grand Trunk the proof, and instructed the foreman not to Railway has beaten that time; for on Mon- allow a copy to be given out to any one, not day last it ran twenty-eight miles in twenty- even to members of the committee. This is he could sustain himself at home; that unless he five minutes, a rate of sixty-six miles per unquestionable authority for saying that the did take that course he would not only inevitahour. Such running is ir jurious to the statement made in the Tribune of to-day, bly suffer defeat at home himself, but his friends place. We will try it next fall. Wait till ballot-boxes? machinery, impairs the permanency of the that Mr. Haskin had been exonerated by the track, and is highly dangerous to those on the committee, is not true."—Wash. Corr. of N. | trains.—Cleveland Herald of June 5.

News of the Day.

We learn, (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) that during the severe storm on Friday evening last, a barn belonging to Mr. Martin P. Burks of Bedford, was struck by lightning and consumed. A negro man who had taken shelter in it perished by the flames. He was either asleep, or was stunned by the ligh> ning, so that he could not escape. He was seen lying on the floor, apparently asleet but could not be aroused or rescued. There was nothing else in the barn except a little

The Norfolk Argus says that Simkins, who lenies that he knew anything about them .-It is well to mention, in view of his arrest and denial, that Lee, who was recently sent to the penitentiary for twenty-five years from Portsmouth, told his counsel that two persons named Valentine and Simkins, were engaged in running off negroes by the underground railroad. Simkins, now imprisoned in Petersburg, is probably the man alluded to by

The great steel house of Naylor, Vickers months in advance of the time allowed them by their creditors. In their circular announcing their resumption in full, they generously state that they are enabled to do this, in consequence "of the unexpectedly rapid realization of their demands in America."

Sergeant Stewart, of Petersburg, began on to be tried upon five separate indictments.

The Waynesburg Republican says that days ago, which measured eleven feet six in- gress. ches in length and twelve inches in circum-

The New Orleans Picayune has received vance of the growing crop in that section.

Mr. David A. Bell was killed in the streets during a storm, by a stroke of lightning .-He was on horseback, and the animal shared the same fate, both dying almost instantly.

Mrs. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind,) recently gave birth to twins-one of each sex. Here it was some time in December last, in my priwe have another edition in two volumes of 'Goldsmith's Animated Nature."

Rev. Edward P. Terhune, has received a call to the pastership of the Third Presbyte- ing him to an old friend who formerly lived in sibly have any opportunity of replying to of isms into pi, and promptly recovers its collect some days ago, when the honorable rian Church, in Richmond. His acceptance is, as yet, doubtful.

Geo. D. Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, has enrolled himself as a member of the Sons of Temperance.

ble reports from the wheat crop in Fauquier.

Winchester Items.

The minute ordered by the June County Court, in relation to free persons of color, was to the effect, that, "as a matter of geteral policy, this Court is opposed to granting free persons of color the right to remain in the county, contrary to law, because they man could be returned from that State to the that up to 1854, you were of the Democratic the vision of a glorious triumph, and full of arrangment with extreme reluctance, and not believe it would prove prejudicial to the com- United States Senate, if he favored an instrument | party yourself, and now you charge treason | unction and delight; but a nipping frost until he was assured of the pledge of honor mon weal." This leaves room enough for a of that character. I recollect stating to him upon that party which brought you into discame, as was the case in 1841, and has been of the Douglas wing of the Democracy to

The Dr. Gihon who acted so conspicuously young townsman, Wm. T. Sherrard, has pub- this his poor old man's affidavit, backed up to face an exposure in a court of justice.

A few weeks ago, a writer from Tama for the reason that "there is no cash." Notwithstanding facts of this character, nothing is more common than to hear presperous farmers in this Valley talking about selling out and moving West. They will be

wisest who stay where they are. The northwestern portion of this county has been visited during the past week with exceedingly beavy rains. There has been | way for Judge Douglas to secure his re-election here an average of rain in at least five days of every week since the 1st of May.

A post-office has been established at Acorn Hill, in this county, Wm. Brown, postmaster. It is above Gainesborough, on the route between Winchester and Paw Paw, and supplies mail facilities to a worthy neighbor-

The Ruthrauff distillery, about three miles dux, was bought at public sale, with twentysix acres of land, the 22d of May, by Wm. D. Bartiett. of this county, for \$3,000.

as there are two homicide cases to be dispos- He said : ed of, besides a civil docket.

The barn of Henry M. Baker, in this county, was struck by lightning Wednesday af ernoon, and rent in two, but it was not burned, and no animals were killed.

Robert Brown, of this county, has a Chittagong hen which laid last week an egg measuring seven by eight and a half inches .--Winchester Republican.

Charges against Mr. Haskin, of N. Y. "Developments in the matter of the Wilwho was the most active member in endeav-Lizzie Doton, the principal medium of that oring to criminate the Secretary of War and others, now stands at the bar instead of within it. At the last hour of meeting yesterday it was shown that the chairman instructed pany with another gentleman, who is a member the clerk to write an anonymous letter to the chairman of the Senate committee, Mr. Clay, making charges against Mr. Schell, as a man of a light and trivial character. I do not now reunfit for the appointment of collector of New collect what. He then asked me to call at his York. This anonymous letter was marled from New York. Subsequent to this Mr. Has- I was then on my way, I think, to the War Dekin wrote a letter, as chairman of the committee, following up the charges, making extracts and a long conversation took place between us.

ments which were very material. It was also that signed by Mr. Haskin as Chairman of the Committee were in the same handwriting; and the clerk swore that both were dictated by Mr. Haskin. It was further shown that in an important affidavit, the date was altered by Mr. Haskin from 1856 to 1857, the object of the alteration being to prove that the property was offered in 1857 for a given price, whereas the offer was made in 1856. It was also proven that after the manuscript had

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

House of Representatives, May 31, 1858. The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union-Mr. Smith said:

day I have not felt tolerably well for ten day; but a purely personal matter was thrown into the discussion in which I participated to-day, of new matter out and out; and I was denied the comity, which is rarely refused. Douglas did not intend to be crushed by the preof responding to that matter at the time. I owe nothing to the gentlemen who objected. At this late period of the session, it was ob- statements from honorable gentlemen, the viously a matter of great interest to me that extraordinary course of Judge Douglas and was on board the schooner Keziah, when the the remarks which I might deem proper to his colleagues in this House, and other evifugitive slaves from Petersburg were found, submit on that question, should go out with dences of a highly significant character

> The gentleman, also, who has just ad-dressed the committee, [Mr. Leiter,] has certainly entitled bimself to some reply from marks has provoked no little indignation; for I consider it politically unjust, and political- pursued.

ly very abusive, in its character. be very brief, it being past ten, p. m. It will the general dissatisfaction of Judge Douglas be recollected by those of the committee who and his friends, as the following extract will & Co., in Sheffield, England, have been ena- were present, that to-day I forbore, as much as show. Speaking of Illinois, the gentleman bled to meet all their payments twelve was in my power, to make any reference to says:one of the members from Illinois-the member who last spoke, [Mr. Morris] I avoided | State to the present time, she has never failed in it simply from an indisposition to introduce her adherence to the national Democracy. With him into this discussion, beyond what was men of acknowledged talents and statesmanindispensable. Nevertheless, he came into ship in her midst, not one of her sons has ever, it with matter obviously prepared, and with at any time, received a first class appointment a view, if possible, to make an issue with me on a question of fact. And, sir, never was Wednesday, the pleasant task of procuring I more astonished than when he introduced two hundred and forty citizens of the Com- the affidavit of an old soldier, of impaired monwealth, to fit out the extensive case of the hearing, and who can hardly have heard or kidnappers with juries. Each kidnapper is understood an entire sentence of the conversation, and

Whose trembling limbs have borne him to

your door," Mr. Thos. Kincaid, of Greene county, killed with a view to secure him a pension, not from a black snake on his father's farm a few the justice, but from the sympathies of Con-I was a-tonished that the member should have sent home and got the affidavit of this old man as to a question of fact between the member and myself, who were conversing upon an interesting subject, from Williamsport, Louisiana, a full-blown naturally calculated, from its character, to cotton bloom of the finest appearance. This arouse our liveliest attention. It is a deep for the 1st of June speaks well for the ad- wrong, Mr. Chairman, which the member has perpetrated on that old man, and I now propose to show it. I will read here what the member himself did say on a tormer occasion of Nashville, Tenn., on Monday of last week, in this connection. It will be recollected, sir, that I charged that a certain conversation had taken place. Now, here is what the member said: "It I ever had a conversation with the gentle-

man from Virginia, (and I recollect having one,) vate room at the United States Hotel, in the presence of my family. I invited the gentleman to my room for the purpose, as I think the gentleman will bear me witness, mainly of introduc-Virginia, and who had come on here for the purpose of obtaining a pension, and I was desirous of enlisting the members of the House in his tayor. The conversation to which the gentleman alludes came up incidentally. I entered into it with him with a view of ascertaining if We hear from various quarters unfavora- this Kansas question could not be settled with out any serious division in the Democratic party In that conversation much was said. I remem ber remarking to the gentleman from Virginia that he ought to recollect that in Illinois we were differently situated from himself; that we had a different constituency; that the Democracy of Illinois had, before the meeting of Congress, with scarcely an exception, taken their position in opposition to the Lecompton constidiscrimination in favor of the honest and in- that southern gentlemen ought to have some tinction, and gave you honor and tame. | the case on various occasions. charity and feeling for our position

That is what the gentleman himself adwhich resulted in the death of our chivalrie versation, and yet he introduces to this House fore.

old man say as follows: "Affiant further states that said Smith came here? Did the Democratic party? county. Iowa, stated that "wheat is worth to said room about half past seven o'clock, p. in. thirty cents a bushel in trade; in cash noth- of said day, and remained there from one half to three quarters of an hour. That the only persons present were the said Smith, Morris and his wife, and affiant; and affiant now most positively states that no such statement as said Smith has attributed to said Morris, in a speech recently delivered by him (Smith) in the House of Representatives, in substance, that the Illi-nois delegation in Congress had had a conference, and determined or agreed that the only to the United States Senate was by opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution,' were made by said Morris at the time, nor was anything said by said Morris which could be so construed as to bear any such meaning."

It it only necessary for me, Mr. Chairman, to fix attention upon the statement of the member himself, which I have just read, and to contrast it with the affidavit of the old man. east of town, recently owned by Martin Mad. The truth is, it raises an issue of fact with publican party is standing upon Democratic himself, and disproves, if anything, his own principles. statement, which I have read. But that is not all. I did not advert to the statement of The June term of the Frederick Circuit the gentleman [Mr. Burnett] who spoke on Court commenced yesterday, the 10th inst., this subject on a former occasion; but I will and the session will probably last two weeks, now read sundry extracts from what he said.

"The gentleman from Virginia, some time ago, in a conversation between us, when we were discussing the action of the Democratic party upon the Kansas question, or of those of the Democratic party who differed with us, and the reasons for their course, said to me, substanen that I had had a conversation with and his party, fools in doing it. Mr. Morris, in which he repeated, substantially, the same language to me.

Again: "The gent'eman from Illinois [Mr. Morris.] Lett's Point investigation, show a curious state understood that I had stated that I had had, sub- the term hypocrisy more than once delibe- we speak? Facil per aliam, facil per se. among the spiritualists of Plymouth, Mas- of things. The chairman of the committee, stantially, the same conversation with him rately. He charges us with playing the which the gentleman from Virginia repeated yes- country false; with falsifying our pledges. - the right to form a constitution; and, in the terday."

fix. Some time early in the session, I, in comon the street. I introduced him to the gentleman, and some conversation passed between us room, saying that he desired to talk with me partment. I did call at his room on my return. tee, following up the charges, making extracts and a long conversation took place settled us.

from the evidence, and striking out state- I cannot pretend to give the whole of that con- the great mass of our intelligent countrymen punish filegal ones. So say I. And that to in the above extract, I deem it but just versation, nor will I undertake to give the lan- in whose hands repose the greatest sovereign- was what he ought to have done; and having and to myself, to disclaim it wholly, and shown that both the anonymous letter and guage used, because every gentleman, whether ty, it may be, under the sun! he be a lawyer or not, knows how impossible it is to give the details of such conversations, or the precise language used by any individual. I do not desire to do the gentleman from Illinois any stand boldly before the country in the attihim. Idid not know what his purpose was He commenced by speaking of the position which had been taken by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and by his colleagues in this House, upon the Kansas question. I understood him distinctly to say, that upon a conference of the friends of Judge Douglas-the friends from Illinois-it had been agreed that he should take the course which he has pursued in reference to the Kansas question as the only means by which would tall with him.

the conversation there was a statement made, that one reason why Judge Douglas felt himself Mr. Chairman: I have been here for twelve hours, under quite feeble health; for until to-was, that there had been an attempt upon the part of the present Administration to him, to crush him, to break him down; that h friends had been neglected in appointments, and he claims of Illinois overlooked; and that Judge sent Administration.

In my speech of the 26th March, with such the main debate; and yet they denied me the which I did not feel at liberty to use, I think I was fully justified in saying in reference to Judge Douglas :

"I fear ambition has done its work. I fear imaginary private griefs have been actively at me. I must confess that the line of his re- work. I have heard of a meeting of the lili nois delegation to consider of the policy to be And, sir, the gentleman from Illinois, | Mr.

Mr. Chairman, of course I am obliged to Marshall, in his first speech, breathed forth

From the moment she became a sovereign from the Federal Government. Her claims in this respect have been disregarded. Notwithbattled for the right without a murmur."

untry at large.

turn in another direction. I am surprised, ing over from the Democratic party never to sian. eyond degree surprised, that the gentle- see a ray of that glorious light which is desman from Ohio [Mr. Leiter] should have in- tined to illuming the world, and conduct it on | no difference. I ask you to look at the vote dulged in the speech with which he enter- its glorious career. tained us to-night. He has sat here in comhave the floor at this late hour of the night trate. should have no opportunity to advert to it, and now, having the floor, I beg leave to indulge in a few remarks.

The gentleman commences remarkably, very remarkably indeed, by charging that there are traitors in the Democratic party in to say that we had a Republican majority? the North. Well; the gentleman is competent to judge, for he has had experience upon that subject.

Mr. LEITER, Yes, I have seen them. Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Yes, sir, he has seen them, and been of them. I understand | jority, full of all the hope that is borne upon

Mr. LEITER. I wish to say that I have in ! my possession means to prove that I stand | highest number of votes we were ever able to

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Oh, certainly, ex- member-? lished in partial reference to it a mendacious with a certificate signed by a number of per- actly. No man ever changes, but a great book, which our esteemed Mayor, Joseph H. sons, which was gotten up for another pur party swings around to enable the gentleman got your Speaker, and you got the commit- Douglas Democrats had not gone into the another pur Sherrard, father of the deceased, character- pose in the year 1855, as to his reliability to preserve his consistency! Shame on him! tees, and you, in effect, undertook to upset rangement, and that the Black Republicans izes in correct terms. Gibon will not dare and trustworthiness; and he makes this poor I would not add insult to injury as to affect the Government. The people took away had been sold. And now in their spite, in Mr. LEITER. A part of it.

here now and claiming still to be a Demoand as he acknowledges, practiced treason he owes his present greatness by scorning it privileges of full-grown maturity. and telling us that he still cleaves to the Democracy and is still a Democrat.

Mr. LEITER. I do not claim to belong to ally, and to all intents and purposes, the Re-

"how we apples swim." Why sir, that is formity to law, and in no other case.

the game such changelings ever play, as is I claim that the Circinnati platform bas under the influence of sound principles, and to our kind, we have made even their nick-

Northern Democracy.

He arraigns Mr. Buchanan, the head of the absence of all legal requirements to the con-Democratic party, as a criminal. In charge trary-and it is not pretended that there "Now sir, as to the facts. The time I cannot ing us thus, he undertakes to prove us knaves, were any to adopt a constitution in toto or in and what does he prove, if anything? That part, and to submit it in toto or in part. the people of the country are fools; that his party, with his best efforts, claiming the desire them to submit it under the instruct political character against him, and the m right, had not the sense to make the right ap- tions of the President? pear before the country; that we-we, the Mr. Smith, of Virginia. No, sir; Walker would withdraw his demand for his removagroundlings, the unwashed, the uncombed, in my opinion, was a meddling man, out in He was glad to play "quits" with him. I know the unterrified, as the enemy sometimes ma- Kansas, and did a great deal of mischief .- nothing of my own knowledge of the truth of liciously call us-bad the intellect and the The President's instructions to Walker, as brightness, in spite of all the efforts of the the gentleman has shown, were to protect Opposition, to honey-fuggle and obfusticate and sustain the legal voters and to resist and

positively a matter of amazement—that the not stop there. He had ulterior views. He When you asked for my removal upon polytical transfer of amazement—that the not stop there. tude of acknowledging that having the right Territory. I take the ground, then, which subsequently withdrew, but not at your insta on their side, he and his party had not the the President took in his instructions. How or intimation, or at that of any of your trie smartness to make the people understand it. have they been disregarded? What voter as far as I know or believe-Nor did I kno He reflects upon himself and his party by was withheld from the polls who did not any purposed reference to our personal or showing what weak vessels they are, or, at choose to stay away? The election came difficulties by Mr. Morris, or by any of any rate, that they are of very interior capa- round, but did the revolutionists stop there? most assuredly had I been consulted city, or else that the people are as dull as the No, they meant to have nothing to do with have refused to permit, as far as I was comground on which he treads, and are incapa- the organization of the government under ed, any reference to our past relations. ble of appreciating the truth.

issue as now made up, has not yet taken this sort, but those who speak through the place. We will try it next fall. Wait till ballot-boxes?

held with me as a friend of Judge Douglas, and others, in the grand canvass of 1856, there was a disposition to commit fraud. Speech of Hon. Wm. Smith, of Virginia. something was said about some arrangement who gave us the very number of hours that that they were not cheated out of the returns by which the Democratic party could act togeth- we, the Democratic party, had to live. Af- on those officers. But the January election We ter the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, comes on, and ten thousand good voters. er, and stand a unit upon this question. We ter the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, comes on, and ten thousand good voters, talked a good deal upon that subject. During Mr. Seward told the country, in that dog-says the gentleman, spoke their voice, in

> compromise, and the repeal of the Missouri any claim to being a voter. It was presentrestriction. He says that "the great first ed here by the Delegate from that Territory sin" was perpetraced in 1854, and that the and is in these words: whole nation sent up one howl of indignant | "Memorial of four thousand one hundred and anguish. Sir, what was that question? -- seventy citizens of Kansas asking that Kansas What was it? The gentleman was a Demo- may be admitted into the Union under the Tone erat up to 1854, and concurred in the univer- ka constitution." sal reprobation of that Missouri restriction. It was almost universally conceded to be a wrong. But what did its repeal do?

Mr. LEITER. I wish to ask the gentleman, he did not endorse it in 1845?

Mr. Sміти, of Virginia. No sir; no. Mr. LEITER. Nor in 1849?

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Oh, my dear sir, you know how all that question is. It is not worth while to go into it now. I am ready to meet the gentleman upon that; but I want to deal now with the popular aspect of the standing all this, we have adhered to our faith question. What did the Missouri compromise do? Who did it wrong! who? The Mis-Mr. Chairman, I will add, in this connect souri compromise, which the gentleman now ion that there are other gentlemen to whom whines over, did undertake, to be sure, to in-I might have referred, the gentleman from terdiet the right of popular sovereignty, and Louisians, [Mr. Davidson,] and another gen- to say that persons owning slaves should not tlemen from Kentucky, both of whom had go on one side of a given line. What did its through several counties in that State last similar conversations, in effect, with the repeal do? It simply said that all free white fall, before the election, and I know the monmember from Hinois [Mr. Morris.] And persons should have the power of doing their stroug tales that were told to excite the neoyet, sir, after that admission, after my state- own will; that they should establish their own ment, after the evidence to which I have re- government; that there should be no geographferred, the member brings in this affidavit to | ical distinctions. And who is there, having | people operated, as it always will in this raise a question of veracity with me! Sir, proper sympathy in his heart and an element I consign him to that destiny which he de- of moral justice in his bosom, who will ob- ing at the majority with which Chase was serves, and which will be accorded to him by ject to every white citizen in America being elected then, and at the vote he got in this the judgment of the House as well as by the entitled to the same rights and privileges? Who can object to it? The gentleman from Having said this much, sir, allow me to Onio does. It is the misfortune of those go-

parative silence during the whole winter; he and the gentleman says a struggle ensued .- always triumph with the people when they has heard, for five months, this discussion | So it did; and the Democratic party were | come to reflect; and you see the mesmeric in go on; he has waited until this late hour of floored, in 1855, by the howls of fanaticism fluence which it has had there. Well, sir he session, and this late hour of the night, of that party with which the gentleman is so this being the case, there is a great outer to make a violent attack upon the Democrat- proud to act. They floored us for a time; but raised by many, and you see here men who party in general, and upon his colleagues Democracy, though floored-true to its exul- have left the Democratic party, men who are from Ohio in particular, when he knows that | tant and buoyant nature-springs with elas- | mere political bawds, absolutely calling us to there is a great chance that they cannot pos- tie bound to its feet again, knocks all kinds account for want of patriotism. Why, I rehim. I submit sir, that it was not treating | beneficent ascendancy. The intelligent peo- | gentleman from Kentucky, | Mr. Marshall, the question, or his colleagues, or the Demo- ple were aroused, spoke the word of com- with his advoitness, had succeeded in draw cratic party, fairly. But that I happen to mand, and elected our present Chief Magis- ing the Black Republicans into positions

came into this Hall with a majority. What for the purpose of success, and after all wer was the result? It undertook to revolutionize | defeated, he challenged any one of them the Government.

your atrocities lost it to you. You came party had acted with their eyes open, b here with a heavy majority; but your conduct | had not consented so to vote until assure was so damnable that some of your own men | that certain gentlemen would stand by the left you with disgust. You came with a ma- to the end. Another gentleman from Oh

Mr. LEITER. Is it not the fact that the disreputable a part in the Kansas affair, mitted to have been the character of the con- upon the same platform now, that I did begive for our Speaker was one hundred and three out of two hundred and thirty-four

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. Yes, but you to be unchangeable. Who sent the gentleman your power of mischief. A reaction ensued, their vexation, this pure, immaculate party. and we came here in power. Unhappily embracing the gentleman, [Mr. Leites | un there were differences of opinion in regard Mr. Saith, of Virginia. Ay, a very small to Kansas affairs, in regard to the obligations | he himself, and they, in the vexation of their part. I will be bound. A hundred, perhaps; growing out of the Cincinnati platform, and gentlemen, who had a little fellow-feeling for in regard to certain proceedings in Kansas. his old Democracy, whom he took into cor- That is all true; but let me tell the gentleman ners, perhaps, in some retired place. Sir, that the doctrine of popular sovereignty is a complish that, and nothing else-this party, he was sent here by the Black Republican dectrine which recognizes the power of the which stands before the world as political party, and he insuits them by getting up people to govern according to law, not ac- charlatans and tricksters, talks about calling cording to make or incendiary assemblies .-crat. By the gods! I have never seen such That is the great, the fundamental principle cool and deliberate assurance. Yes, sir, he which regulates our Government in all its played false to the Democratic party in 1854, forms. The people establish what Government they choose. Squatter sovereignty is against those whom he now denounces. Nor | the right of a few to go into the Territories is that all; he in-ults the very party to whom | and exercise in their infancy the powers and

Mr. LEITER. Who is the father of that

doctrine? Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. He was no conthat Dem cratic party. I claim that essenti- servative man. The Territories possess no cluded in that mass, but so far as his action power except that which the Federal Government itself possesses. It is qualified in character, and limited in extent; but it recognizes Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. Exactly! Lord! the will of the people when exercised in con-

shown in the history of parties in this Re-public of ours for seventy-five years; the op-by the chief head of that party. What have position to the Democracy have all along they done? What frauds have they perpetrabeen trying to get our name. They have ted? They submitted to the people of Kan- party. nicknamed us almost every other day; yet, sas the propriety of calling a convention; and the people, by a vote which cannot be imthose ennobling sympathics which bind us peached, determined that they would have a and appropriate to the Black Republican convention. That convention was according- party, these words of the infernal one to his names popular. The gentleman undertook by called. Delegates were elected, and they tially, what he has stated here. I remaked to to prove u. knaves. Sir, he proves himself met in convention to perform their duties. What were those duties? To frame a con-Mr. LEITHER. I wish to say that I at stitution and submit it or not to the people. tempted no such thing. I talked about the Mind you, the people were acting through their representatives. Do not we represent Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. He charges the the people? Are not our acts binding upon approached methis morning, and said that he Democratic party with hypocrisy. He used the people? Do not the people speak when

Those delegates assembled, and they had

Mr. LEITER. Did not Governor Walker Treasury Department, certain charges of a grave

done that, he would have acted up to the lim-Now, sir, it is a matter of astonishment -- it of his power and authority. But he did not the proclamation to all to come in and JOHN T. JOHNSTON Mr. LEITER. I will say to the gentleman not the proclamation to all to come in and that the canvass before the people upon the vote, and who have the right, in questions of

Ould tall with him.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Yes, sir; the genState Legislature and Governor. Is it not ly solicited.

E. C.

During this conversation, which, as I have tleman is now playing the part of Mr. Seward remarkable, if it be true as charged, that Middleburg, Va., ap 13—so2m said, was one of some length, and which was tleman is now playing the part of Mr. Seward remarkable, if it be true as charged, that

matical and prophetic vein in which he some- stead of the insignificant number of two thous times indulges, the exact number of hours and five hundred, who voted in October that it was our destiny to linger in this vale would like to know how the gentleman finis of tears; and the gentleman humbly follows out that they were good voters. Where there his illustrious predecessor. Sir, I thank God is no contest, and a disposition to make a that there is intelligence enough in the peo-ple to unmask the hypocrite. I thank God ry body went to the polls and no questions that there is intelligence enough in the peo- were asked. But there is esidence which ple to detect the wolf in sheep's slothing; and marks the character of that vote. When that, when traitors stalk abroad, there is pow- they took the census upon the free-State side er enough in the great masses of the people they got the voters to sign a petition to this to detect them, and hang them as high as Congress to allow Kansas to come in under the Topeka constitution. It was done at lei-The gentleman talks about a time-honored sure. Every man was put down who had

Mr. LEITER. I want to know from the gentleman if he supposes they are all the voters

of the Territory? Mr. Sміти, of Virginia. It is the census of the Topekaites taken by their own party. in their own way, and I take it for granted

it contains all the voters they have got .-It is not to be supposed they did not swell Mr. LEITER. Not, in the annexation of the number as large as they could, and yet four thousand one hundred and seventy votes are all they have, according to their own showing. What argument then, is to be derived from the assertion that they have ten thou-

sand voters in the Territory? Why, sir, the men in buckram of Falstaff are no comparison. Here is their own official testimony, presented by their own Delegate from that Territory. But I come to another statement of the gentleman from Ohio. Sir, I traveled

ple there against the Democratic party -But sir, the sober second thought of that country, and you may see the result by looklast election.

Mr. LEITER. Governor Chase was not elected by a majority vote on either occa-

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Well, that makes he received at the former, and the vote he re-Well, the Democracy repealed that line, ceived at this last election. Sir, truth will which violated the principles which they pro But that is not all. The Black Republicans | fessed, and which they consented to occupy to say that they did not vote with their eve Mr. LEITER. Does the gentleman mean open for the Montgomery amendment. repeated his challenge, when a member from Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. You had, until Ohio [Mr. Sherman] acknowledged that his [Mr. Giddings] stated that he came into the

stand by them to the last. from Maine | Mr. Washburn | at another time read a paper in which was put down what he regarded as the understanding between the two parties. It turned out, upon examnation, however, that a good many of the dertakes to call us to account. Yes, sir, even heart at having been sold, at having been thwarted in their political schemes for at cess-for they gave up their principles to a

us to account! Well, sir, I have no fear of them. Th party, which stands before the country, con victed, by their own confession, as politic bawds, that party whose only end is to wi and rule this people, and who strive to a complish that end by means absolutely shocking to the moral sense of the people, excites

no fear with me. Sir, in the mad fanaticism of the Northwill not say the gentleman from Ohio is is concerned it goes to accomplish the same purpose-it is notorious that the great heart of the Black Republican party is unfriendly to the continuation of the Union, unless the can rule it all. They had rather be the first man in a village, than the second in It me They had rather rule in hell than serve beaven. "Rule or ruin" is the great doctrin -is the great doctrine of that obnoxious

will now conclude by quoting, as applicable roaring associates: But of this be sure;

But, sir, I have already said enough; and

To do aught good will never be our task. But ever to do ill our sole delight.

Globe of the 3d jastant, a debate in which

and others participated; and that Mr. Morn

ALEXANDRIA, June 10, 1858 To Hon, WM. SMITH: - SIR. I observed in th

Illinois, after adverting to your political postion, said:"Let me add that I have, also, been into by a distinguished democrat of the gentleman District, that a young man who is in the Custod. House at Alexandria, and whom the member tried to have removed from office, filed in the ber agreed, if he would withdraw them, that is this matter: but the member can have the a

of my informant if he desires it. He will to him responsible for what he says." As I am, doubtless, the "young man" refer sure you that the reference to me is withou thority of mine, directly or indirectly, give

exquisite flavor, of the brands usually kept Gentlemen talk about the election of a free him, he has a large supply. Orders respect